## THE NEW YEAR'S NATIVITY.

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The Old Year's Burial and the New Year's Birth.

THE TURNING TIDE OF TIME.

The Fantastical, Funny, Solemn and Fanciful Phases of the Season.

Bearnful and Gladsome Memories-Genial and Merry Greetings.

THE "WATCH MERTINGS" LAST MIGHT.

"The last day of the year !" said each belated seveller to himself and their number was legioncable. Indeed, nearly all the gayety and sativity that usually characterize the dying could with which all men or hearth,
seeial babits celebrate the last moments of an
annual visit of time—were discounted by the ressure of a pious necessity. People seemed nuround the family hearths. They chatted over the losses and the gain, the joys and the sorrows, the bereavements and the changes, the births and marriages of the twelvementh that with flying feet was speeding forward through the last quartermile stretch of his appointed course to the goal of death and nothingness. Now the steam-ing cup passed gaily round, as recollections of nketing parties and merry reunions were led up before the eye of memory; and, again, a tender regret blurred the vision as there rang to the lips, but halted on the threshold of eech and died away in a meaning allence, that

Hit O for the touch of a vanished hand And the cound of a voice that is will. But bachelors of a gay turn of mind by no means

entented themsalves with these domestic forms of threaded their way through the dismal until they reached their club or other familiar naunt of friendly re-And in such temples of gental tellowship the fun indeed waxed fast and furious. Men's wit seemed sharpened by the inspiration of the time, and sparking jests and gay stories and festive songs rous thunders of applause or loud bursts of some tauguter. No doubt all felt a year them by the inevitable suggestion of the season and, conscious of the opportunities they had lost, and sauly impressed with the certainty of the end that must sooner or later point their lives and consign them to that same fate as that which a few hours later would engulf the restraint to mirth and pleasure. At such a time, if at all, it is surely permissible to obey that old, old ne, pagan though it may be, of "eat, drink nd be merry, for to-morrow we die." No feasts

Yesterday, however, was passed after a more subdued and decorous fainton. As will be seen from our special reports the attendance at the churches was unusually large, and the discourses of the preachers borrowed inspiration and gained force and vigor and meaning from the solemnity of the time. Standing on the verge of the grave of the grave of the grave of the rear, there rose up before many a consolence, clothed with new and startling significance, the words of floly Writ:—"Work while it is day; for the night coneth, wherein no man can work." In hearts thus thrilled with convictions of the eyanescence of time the seed of grace fell as apon congonial soil, and in many cases will doubtless bear fruit a hundred fold.

coniai soil, and in many cases will doubtless bear fruit a hundres foild.

The interest of the day, however, culminated at interest of the day, however, culminated at number of churches, and of which we give full accounts elsewhere. The lervid carnestness of these assemblies is almost proverbial, especially among the Methodists, who, with that shrewd skill which controls their work, and which prompts them to selze upon any lawful means to win souls to God, have always made the most of the influences of the season. Souls long dead to the pleadings of the Holy Spirit were stricken with horror and dismay as they realized the guilt of sin, the need for salvation, and the awful nearness of sternity. The scales of feshiy blindress drawn from their eyes, they prostrated themselves at the therone of grace, and with tearing confessions of their transgressions besought forgiveness. Thus the new year was ushered in with the joyous pæans

their transgressious besought forgiveness. Thus the new year was usinered in with the joyous pagans of rejoicing angels, as they celebrated the redemption of sinners.

In its material aspects the day was a very disagreeanle one. The air was damp and chilly, and the streets were greasy with mire. Overhead low, suilen clouds surouded the sky and obscured the light of day. One could not help thinking, indeed, that the sooner the Old Year were dead the better if he could not do sometning better for us in the way of cifmate. However, age is almost universally erabbed and disagreeable; and who could reasonably expect an Old Year to be joby on his death bed! Besides, to most of us, he was a good friend, and loaded us with benefits and gladness. It was out meet, therefore, that we should be indulgent to his last shortcoming, and should take leave of him without represences. But, perhaps, the best way to honor his memory is to give a rousing welcome to his child and hear, who, with youthful vigor, springs into his place with the early light of this happy new Year's morning.

### NEW YEAR'S EVE.

There was a double excitement over the demise of the Old Year this time. First, the all-important feature of marketing—provisioning the home citadel, in view of the assaults to be made upon it to-day— was attended to on Saturday evening, and then "when the brazen tongue of clamorous Time" an-nounced the birth of the New Year there were myriad wateners ready to welcome the little stranger. Saturday was one of those days dear to the heart of the groceryman, the vender of turkeys whom the spirits obey.

The markets-especially Fulton and Washington blazed in all the bravery of gas and naphtha torones-the latter spluttering their blaze over the sidewalk stands—and an ever-surging tide of bumanity drifted in from the street, beat against is, and roared in every note of the gamut the and one wants that the New Year And the marketmen—how they might! Now a fear would creep into one's mind lest the plethoric butcher, whom at times might be con-founded with one of the prize turkers or imposing rounds of beet or mutton, abould from down in an apoptectic fit as he reashed which hither and hither, apopted in as he rashed which hither and hither vainty striving to satisfy the Bapel of tongues around him. In the groceries there was the same syntement, if not more so. Dickens has immortal fixed them, and the scene on Christmas Eve was re peated on Saturday last:—

worn outsi to general inspection and for New Year's daws to peek at if they shose.

It was, perhaps, after all, a lucky circumstance that the wearing inaracement and grocers and tae still more wearing inaracement and grocers and tae still more wearing housekeepers, who trudged all day indoors and outsions, dusting, cleaning, cooking, buying and outsions, dusting, cleaning, cooking, buying and outsiden about, had one day's rest before the festival with all its responsibilities came on them. Then the young man, whose memory is so taxed by the humber of calls he has to make, had ample time to discover whether that coat, which the fallor persists in sending in at the last homent, does not pinch under the arms or set well in like back, or whether those new boots are not a relic of the torture chambers of the inquisition.

The various ceremonies of welcoming the New Year and the gathering around the social board when the indulgat hour approaches had a double abservance this time, as many looked upon yester.

#### WATCH NIGHT OBSERVANCE.

The Last Judgment-Freedom's Jubilee-Pale Faces and Dark Waiting in Prayer and

the Old Year out and the New Year in was observed last night in several of the churches of that denomination in this city. In St. John's church, Pifty-third street, near Eighth avenue, the services enced with a prayer meeting at eight o'clock followed by a sermon and prayer, exhortation and miscellaneous exercises until after midnight. The Rev. Dr. King preached in Forty-third street church at 9 o'clock P. M. on "The Last Judgment," at the close of the young people's prayer meeting.

Prayers and experiences followed until midnight.

In the Central, Greene street, Duane street, Hud-

son stree; and other churches on the west side similar services were held. On the east side of the city services were held in where the Rev. Tuomas Guard preached an eloquen

discourse to a large congregation. In Seventeen street church the services commenced at half-no seven P. M. and continued until midnight. T Rev. J. H. Lighthourn preached, and short a dresses were delivered by the pastor and other

and
THE NEW YEAR WAS USHERED IN WITH PRAYER.
In the newly dedicated coinell Memorial church in Seventy-sixth street warch night services were held from ten to twelve o'clock, but, after the prolonged exercises of the day, the attendance was small. In Alien street, Attorney street, John street and other Methodist churches on the east side the attendance was issue and the exercises interesting. The colored churches of every name and denomination had a jublice water meeting of their own, in which "Afric's sunny fountains" were duly exalted. St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, in Broadway, near Thirty-sevenin street, enjoyed themselved thus. But the Shinton Prestyrerians, in Prince street, corner of Marios, had a grand jublice of freedom, at which short addresses by white and colored speakers took the place of sections. The white men, among whom were hever the street, and elder Christie, of Dr. Burchard's church, and others were extremely glad to be present and to unite in such a service.

Mr. Mingins told his colored hearers how he loved and married Mrs. Mingins in Philadelphis years ago, and how he also loved (nearly as well), but did not marry, good Aunt Mary, a colored woman who need to place her nands on his head and give him her bleesing. Rev. Br. Deems occupied a quiet corner in the church, and there were the church, and there were a father Many Pales Faces setting of those off dusky hue. A few polycement were on hand in case of disturbance, but the utmost quiet and decorum were observable throughout. The jublice singers from Fisk University, Tennessee, entertained the audience with some of their choice selections, and thus the old year departed and the new was ushered in in the churches.

#### THE PROGRAMME IN BROOKLYN.

The Free-Lunch Brigade, General Hospitality commanding, will form at their respective head-quarters, in squads, sections and platoons, with clear heads and good appetites, at nine o'clock this morning. Each man will provide himself with a chart of the works, upon which he will move withcessary delay. When the attack has commenced, and the fowl breastworks are being car reflect upon the sad fate of your fallen comrades who, in the excess of over zeal, have gone beyond who, in the excess of over zeal, have gone beyond the bounds of propriety and have been spirited out of sight by thirst for New Year in its liquid state. The resection will be found beneated, as it will enhance the enjoyment of the vinous refreehment, which should be taken with moderation. Attack will be invited generally upon rich viands in Brooklyn to-day, if the preparations of the people can be taken for aught. The confectioners and other caterers to the wants of New Year's tables have done well in disposing of their wares to the people who purpose receiving acquaintances wholesale to-day, weather permitting, or perhaps whether or not.

wholesale to-day, weather permitting, or perhaps whether or not.

The Mayor elect and the retiring Mayor will be "on deck" at the City Hall from ten A. M. to twelve M. to shake hands with "the people." The Keeper will be up stairs, third story, where he will be happy to see the visitors to their Honors as soon as they can make it convenient to find out his hospitale quarters. Auditor Schauman will be on hand to audit friendly bills, and the Comptroller, Mr. Schrauder will housistate hand.

### UTAH.

The Cost of United States Prisoners and Wit-

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 30, 1871. dressed an important letter to Senator Trumbuil asking from the Judiciary committee advice and instructions as to what he shall do, as he is without money to pay the expenses of the Court for prisoners, jurors, witnesses, &c. He says:-"In the Terri torial Courts, as such, the officers are all Mormons, who will not punish their followers or leaders for high crimes at all, but do punish Genules unfairly and criminals anarchy must soon exist here, and neither life nor property will be safe. The cost for keeping hie nor property will be safe. The cost for keeping prisoners and for transportation is already \$15,000, and there is not a cent on hand for present or future expenses." The Attorney concludes:—"I see no other course for the government than to provide money immediately for the prosecution of the great crimes now charged or order all dismissed."

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Active preparations are being made for the assembling of the Utah Legislature on the 5th of January.

January.

ANOTHER TABERNACIE.

The Mormon tauernacie at St. George was completed amid great repoicing.

THE WEATHER IN UTAM.

The storms continue in the mining districts, and the weather here has been very inclement—rain, hall and show failing incessantly.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer relives to-day from the post of chief editor of the Tribune, caused, it is stated, by incompatibility of journalistic and political views between Sawyer and the Tribune directors, a majority of the latter being so-called apostate Mormons, opposed to Brigham Young, but still of the Mormon faith.

### THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENIY.

The State Legislators Representing New York Are Reminded of What the Seventy Solons Conceive To Be Their Duty-The Official Head of the Mayor Demanded and That of Tweed Also Recommended To

Be Chopped Off.
The following communication has been sent to each member of the Legislature from this city by the Committee of Seventy. It speaks for itself:— EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND TAXIATERS FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORM OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORE, NEW YORE, Dec. 30, 1871.

To THE HON.

At a stated meeting of the above commistee—the Committee of Seventy—held on the evening of November 23, 1871, the following resolutions were

November 25, 16.1, the following resolutions were adopted:

Recised, That for the purpose of securing to the people of this city he substantial traits of their victory over corridge in the last securing the substantial traits of their victory over corridge in the securing of the present along the recent desired in the securing of the present language the securing the feet turble was he who added in devening, in the last section of the securing the securing the feet turble was he who added in devening, in the last section of the securing the substantial securing the substantial section of the securing the section of the securing the section of the people; that it was he who thied the various responsible offices and exactly with the men who have now been department with the men who have now been spectors of election and poil cierts, filled those offices generally with Tammany democrats and Tammany republicans, meaning to rob the honest citizens of their suffrages; and who, when an honest man was duly appointed Deput Comptrelier, used his whole power and influence to preven him entering upon the dutles of that office; and that he ha endsavored, at every step, to the war and defeat the offorts of the people to discover and punish those weo have been en ranged under his anaptices in prundering the City Treasury—we demand his immediate realignation.

Resolved, That it the Mayor anall continue to defy the ex-

On the evening of December 19, 1871, at a stated neeting of the same Executive Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Nesolved. That this committee has not changed its views, heretofore expressed, concerning the necessity of the immediate resignation or speedy removal of A. Oakey Hall and William M. Tweed from the offices which they have diagracian and sail hold; that this committee has not, either irrectly or indirectly, entered into or sanctioned any compromise, arrangement or understanding whatever whereby either these men shall be retained or tolerated in onice for any insigh of time, however short.

Bess Tweed Deposed from the Grand Sachemship of Tammany and Augustus Schell Buanimously Elected Grand Sachem of All the Tammanvites.

#### WILL TAMMANY BE REORGANIZED?

The Vacancies in the Sachems' Council Cause by the Resignation of Mayor Hall, Peter B. Sweeny and Ex-Comptroller Connolly Te Be Filled at the Next Meeting.

In response to a call of the sachems of the Tammany Society a special meeting of the trustees was held on Saturday, at three o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Grand Sachem in the place of Mr. Tweed. It has been a matter of discussion for some time past whether the Boss, on account of the very unenviable reputation he holds at present, should BE LONGER TOLEBATED

has been deferred, from time to time, in expecta-tion of him tendering his resignation. The annual election, too, for the position, takes place in May, but for several years past it has been a matter of form, as no opposition has been offered to Grand Sachem Tweed. In May last no election was held, and, according to the laws of the Society, in the absence of an election the holder of the position at the time shall continue to occup y it, and in consequence the "Boss" was Grand Sachem until Saturday. There had been no TALK OF OUSTING HIM

in May, as the sun of popularity shone upon him at that period and his power was to all appearance unbroken. But since the collapse of the "Ring" politicians and their decisive overthrow a fit of virtu-ous indignation has seized upon the sacnems, and it was determined that Iweed should be got rid of, quietly if possible, but if necessary, by any means at their disposal. In order to give the failen mag-nate an opportunity to retire with dignity, a depu-tation was appointed to wait upon him some time since and ask him to resign. This he promised to do, but with evident reluctance; and as the matter lay in abeyance for some weeks, he doubtless thought the sachems would reconsider their deter mination, and in consequence withheld his resigna-tion. The regular meetings of the society are held the first Monday of each month, and the bylaws read that they must be convened by the Grand

For some time past the regular meetings have not been held, by reason of the peculiar position Tweed has occupied in Connection with Tanmany,

and as great inconvenience had been caused by the irregular manner in which things were being conducted, it was resolved that some final action should be taken in the matter. A call for a special meeting was, therefore, issued, signed by all the sactems, viz.—James B. Nicholson, Douglas Taylor, John J. Bradley, Isaac Beil, Charles G. Corneil, Joseph Dowling, Matthew T. Brennan, Samuel B. Garvin, Emanuel B. Hart and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. With the exception of Judge Dowling and Mr. Bradley the above named gentlemen were present at the meeting, which was held at the Wigwam on Saturday afternoon. On motion, the chair was taken by J. B. Nicholson, who, in technical terms, is called THE FATHER OF THE SACHEMS.

The position of Grand Sachem was declared va-In the first ballots the names of Charles O'Conor Samuel J. Tilden and Governor Hoffman appeared. but a sufficient number of votes not having been given to any of them to insure election, their names were dropped. After considerable discussion

MR. AUGUSTUS SCHELL

Tweed, removed. It was understood that Judge Dowling and Chamberlain Bradley would have voted for the appointment, but they were unable to be present. As the election has been held in a very be present. As the election has been held in a very private manner, a light and reporter yesterday called upon several of the sachems who took part in it in order to gam some additional information of what transpired. Mr. Sochell, the Grand Sachem elect, was found at his residence, and the following conversation was had with him:—

WHAT MR. SCHELL SAYS.

"I have called, Mr. Schell, to get some particulars of your appointment as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society."

"Well, I am arraid I can give you very little, as I know scarcely anything myself."

ow scarcely anything myself."
"You are aware that a meeting was held on yesterday?"
"Yes, I know that a meeting was neid, as I had been told by one of the sachems that some action was about to be taken in connection with Mr. Tweed; but, not being one of the trustees, I was not present, and cannot give you any particulars of

"You have not been notified of your appoint-"I have received no official intimation of the cir-

cumstance."

"Will you accept the appointment;"

"Well, that I do not choose to say, neither do I feel at liberty to state that I will decline it; but, in any case, I must wait until it has been offered to me."

was also called upon, and some further information was extracted from him.
"You have had a meeting of the sachems yesterday, Mr. Nicholson;"

was extracted from him.
"You have had a meeting of the sachems yesterday, Mr. Nicholson?"
"Now, I don't like this interviewing, but any question put to me I will answer, on condition that the conversation be fairly given."
"Has Mr. Tweed been deposed from his position in your society?"
"The facts are simply as follows:—A meeting was held yesterday, and Mr. Schell was elected Grand Sacham by a unanimous vote."
"Did Mr. Tweed resign."
"No; nor was it necessary for him to do so, as according to the bylaws of the society the sachems can elect a person for the position at any time they think proper. Mr. Tweed did not tender his resignation, and we did not think it requisite that he should do so, as his successor could be appointed as well without."
"Is there to be a reform in the organization?"
I'd cannot tell you anything about that, as there has been no action taken which would lead to the belief that the members think reform necessary."
The last person watted upon was MR. JARVIS, and he appeared more communicative than either of the other two. The following is the substance of the conversation:—"
"I want to get some particulars of the meeting."

the conversation:—
"I want to get some particulars of the meeting held yesterday."

"I want to get some particulars of the meeting held yesterday."

"Well, I shall be happy to give you any information in my power, as there is no pledge of secrecy relative to the proceedings."

"You have removed Mr. Tweed from his position?"

"Well, not exactly removed him. The election of Mr. Scheil was, I tank, an act of

KINDNESS TO MR. TWEED.

himself, and it will doubtless be appreciated by him as such. The rather questionable position he at present holds and the crimes he is charged with, though I do not for as instant say be is guilty of any of them, rendered It absolutely necessary that decided action should be taken to appoint some one in his place who would have the confidence of the sachems."

Then it was not a regular deposition!"

"Then it was not a regular deposition?"

"Oh, no! None of the members wished to bear harshiy on Mr. Tweed, and it was thought that the matter would have been solved in an easier manner by his resignation, as he had been ASEED TO RESIGN

some time since, and he partly promised to do so; but for some reason he has neglected to faill his promise, and as very important business must shortly be transacted it was decided to call the meeting and appoint some one in his stead. In strict point of fact Mr. Tweed could scarcely be called G rand Sachem or Chief Trustee, whichever you will, as there had been no regular election held last May, which there should have been, in accordance with the rules of the society. While here I wish to explain what the Board of Sachems really is, as there is considerable misapprenension as to its functions. It is not the political organization it is represented to be, having charge merely of the finances and official business of the society. The Grand Sachem is not a member of the Board, but holds his place subject to its decision. He convenes the meetings of the society and presides over trem, and without him things cannot go on smoothly."

"May I ask what is the important business that you say is shortly to be transacted;"
"Certainly. The princips, part of it consists in the

"Certainly. The princip" part of it consists in the APT-TIVENT OF THREE NEW SACHEMS In the place of Mayor Hall, Peter B. Sweeny and Richard Connoily, who have resigned their places."

"Was there any pressure brought to bear upon them to compel them to do this?"

"Oh, no! The act was entirely voluntary on their part. Mayor Hall resigned from a motive of delicate, Sweeny on his retirement from politicalife, and Councily from the very nature of circum stances, as he has been for some time back in position where he cannot attend the meetings of the Board unless Matthew J. Brennan, another of the sachems, would bring him under his protection."

matcher year, and a few inveterate Bacchanalians "LE ROI EST MORT! VIVE LE ROI!" It is true the action of Mr. Tweed has given an immede the day an occasion for a regalar saturnals.

but the crimes of which he is accused (whether instly or unjustly) cannot possibly be ascribed to "Does the appointment of Mr. Schell give satis-

"Yes. He is an old time democrat, a backelor and a man of wealth. He has never held any office, except once as Collector of the Port of New York during the administration of Mr. Buchanam."

As there was nothing further to be got from Mr. Jarvis, the reporter thanked him for his kindness and withdrew.

Jarvis, the reporter thanked him for his kindness and withdrew.

This last blow is said to have told heavier on the "Boss" than any that he has received yet. He could not have expected any mercy from the people of New York, whom he has long SYSTEMATICALLY DEPRAUDED, but the sachems of Tammany, his intimate friends, who have so long professed attachment and love to him, to go back upon him in the way they have done is indeed "the unkindest cut of all."

"He is despised." He who has ruled so long and gloriously, once the magnate on whose mandate the destantes of the Empire City in a great measure depended. "Now none so poor as to do him nomage."

"Alas, poor Yorick!" How unstable is human greatness, has been abundantly proved in the case of Tweed, and him last action of the Tammany sachems has completed his degradation, if any thing was necessary to do so.

#### VIOLENT DEATHS.

The Coroners' Report of Suicides, Homicides Infanticides and Fatal Accidents for the Year 1871.

Below will be found a report of the cases coming efore Coroners Herrman, Young, Keenan an Schirmer during the year which closed yesterday 1871, and showing that there is no increase in the ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Haichways, elevators

\* 44 men, 17 women and 28 children. CRIMINAL CASES-SUICIDI

Total ... 

Total, 108.

The ages ran as follows: -Under twenty, 3; under slrty, 29; under forty, 31; under fity, 23; under slxty, 13; under seventy, 4; under eighty, 1; under ninety, 1. Total, 108.

ninety, 1. Total. 108.

The poisons were as follows:—Paris green—Males, 2; temales, 10. Morphine—Males, 2. Chloroform—Males, 2; temales, 1. Prus-1c acid—Males, 3; Optum—Females, 1. Ether—Males, 1. Carbolic acid—Males, 1; females, 1. Laudanum—Males, 4; acid—Males, 1; females, 1, Laudanum—Males, 4; females, 1, Strychnine—Males, 1, Laudanum—Males, 4; cotic poison, 5, Total, 38, Homicides and inpanticides, 1, January, 3; february, none: March, 3; April, 4; May, 3; June, 6; July, 4; August, 7; September, 7; October, 3; November, 4; December, 2, The Scenses of Drowning.

The bodies of drowned persons were found as follows:—North River, 95; East River, 80; Harlem River, 4, Total, 179; of which 168 were males and 11 females.

II females.

RECAPITULATION.

Infants found dead in the streets, alleys, rivers, &c.

Accidents of all kinds, faciliting riot, explosion and heat
cases.

Deaths by drowning.

Suicide.

### VITAL S'ATISTICS.

Record of Live and Still Births, Deaths and

Marriages in New York in 1871. Up to within a few years, since the formation the Board of Health, no correct or accurate record of births, deaths or marriages has been kept by any branch of the city government.

A correct record is now kept, which gives at a giance all the desired particulars relating to the Department of Vital Statistics, which is valuable to present and will be more so to future gene rations. One of the great advantages to the world is that a friend, relative or any other person can, on application to of a person who has died in this city. Within the past year this bureau has furnished to applicant complete transcripts from the records of \$73 deaths, 148 marriages and \$2 births. In that period Dr. Russell, Superintendent of the bureau, this, through his officers, obtained the particulars of 593 births and deaths which were not nor would not have

seen sent to him to record.

The following is the table of deaths, births and narriages for the departed year:— Deuthe. Still Mar Lice

6,555 540 1.759 6,407 565 2.283 7,231 602 2,155 5,860 561 2,479 Total for the year..... 26,452 2,268 8,666 21,284 The first three months of the past year show an excess of 1,243 deaths over births, while during the last quarter of the year there is but sixty-one more deaths than births recorded.

We give below a table of the months which show the maximum and minimum number of deaths, marriages and births:

### FORD'S FATAL PROLIC.

Sad Termination to a Colored Man's Christmas Celebration.

There were three births of triplets and 151 births

mas Celebration.
On Christmas Day, in Orange, N. J., George Ford, colored, and a lew friends spent the day in a too convivial style. In the afternoon he and the others got into a wagon and drove through Prince street, which crosses the Morris and Essex Railroad. While going over the track a train was seen approaching. Ford lost all track a train was seen approaching. Ford lost all his presence of mind, and in his fright jumped from the rear of the wagon directly on the track. Along came the locomotive and huried him one side a considerable distance. He was picked up a mass of broken bones and mutilated members and at once removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where he lingered till four o'clock vesterday, when he died.

# WASHINGTON.

New Year's Calls at the Capital.

THAT MISSING VOLUME OF "OUR CASE."

Cundurango and Its Curativeness - Georgia's Governorship-Gold Sales and Bond Buying.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1871.

The White House Reception Tu-Day—The Cabinet Offi ers and the Callers.

The custom of receiving on New Yeffs's Day, which begun with Washington's administration, all the members of his Cabinet. The Presidential reception will be in the usual order, beginning at eleven o'clock with the members of the Cabinet and the foreign Ministers and ending at two o'clock with the common crowd. The Vice President and Mrs. Colfax receive from half-past tweive till three. The Cabinet officers receive during the same hours Secretary and Mrs. Fish, not having a house of their own, will meet their friends at the house of the bachelor Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Belknap now occupies his new house in Madison place, Wolcott and Miss Belknap. One of the chief social attractions of the day will be the house of the new Attorney General, Mrs. Williams being considered a particularly valuable addition to Washington so

The season begins with the New Year's receptions; but so far the outlook is not very brilliant and the only encouragement up to the present time is the announcement furtively made that Mrs. Fish is looking for a house,

The "Lost Case" -- What an Administration Journal Says About the Missing Volume and its Possible Use to the British.

Mr. Eldridge's resolution, introduced into the House a few days before the adjournment for the holidays, which was first explained in the HERALD, has led to many ingenious explanations from the ad-ministration, one of the facts which have been chetted being that the volume containing our argument was lost by Mr. Evarts out of the carriage in

The National Republican to-morrow will contain a leading article on the subject, which, coming from the organ of the administration, has unusual

a leading article on the subject, which, coming from the organ of the administration, has unusual significance. The Republican says:—

The prominence thus given to trivialities is illustrated by the endless paragraphs which appear in the newspapers in reference to the "lost case." The newspapers assume as the foundation of comment that a copy of the printed case was accidentally lost, and then proceed to build up on this assumption a visionary labric of suppositions and imaginations of the wildest character. They conjecture that this copy found its way somehow late the possession of the British Legation. If it were so we venure to assert that Air. Pakenham would instantly have restored the book to the State Department. He would perfectly well know that it would have been a dishonorable act to keep it, quite as much as if it had been stolen; for the innocent finder of property which does not belong to him is both legally and morally bound to restore that property to its owner, and even if Mr. Pakenham could have overlooked this consideration—which we do not for a moment believe he would—what good could he or his government derive from the possession of the "case" a lew weeks before it legitimately came into their possession at Genevat There would have been no time to rewrite and reprint their case, and of course they could have derived no benefit from the promature and dishonorable possession of our case. But suppose that Mr. Pakenham did disloyally obtain possession of the Mr. Pakenham did disloyally obtain possession of the terminent to be used in the preparation of the British case, what then would that do any harm to the United States need is the earliest possible knowledge of the defence of the British government. It would have been not feet the context what the vesses the sould have been not the property. In the preparation of the British case, what then? Would that do any harm to the United States need is the carliest possible knowledge of the defence of the British government. It would have been very convenient for our government to have that defence in full in December, for the carlier we should get it the longer time for preparation we should have had in making responses; but the Treaty of Washington does not contemplate or require that Great Britain shall put in her answer to our demands or to the argument by which they are maintained. In December, but expressly provides that this shall be done in April. Of course Great Britain has reserved to herself this advantage, as she had a night to do, and as she has in lact done. If we may judge from the published abstract of the British case, and if it should turn out to be otherwise—that is, if on the arrival here of the British case there should be a single sentence or word in it to indicate the possibility of its authors having in its preparation availed themselves of the surreplithous possession of a copy of the American case—we are greatly mistaken if such a fact would not be thrown in their teeth by the Agent or Consul of the United States at Geneva in a manner thoroughly to counteract any possible benefit which Great Britain could have derived from such clandestine means of information regarding the case of the American government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, on Tuesday next, issue new instructions concerning public money entrusted to and the checks of United disbursing officers. The Secretary has had in view Paymaster Hodge, Assistant Teller Johnson and M. J. Marden, of the Accounting Division, United States Treasurer's Office. In addition to former instructions the following have been added as means of

checking the tricks of defauters:—

All disbursing officers or agents except pension agents drawing checks on innersy deposited to their official credit must state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avaits are applied. Fension agents drawing checks in favor of themselves or in favor of any person other than a pensioner must furnish a list containing the names of the persons to whom payment is to be made from the avaits and the amounts payable to each. Transer checks drawn by one disbursing officer in favor of another will be used only to effect a transer of credit from the drawer to the payer in the depository when they are payable and to which they should be transmitted by the payer for such purpose, excepting checks of pension agents in favor of pensioners and "bounty checks." Public depositories are not required to pay checks of discursing officers made payable in the alternative to any person on his order. Inoy may, however, pay them when drawn to order it satisfied of the genuineness of the endorsements and sufficient funds remain to the credit of the drawer. These regulations are intended to supersed those of May 27, 1857; November 10, 1861; January 18, 1868; November 23, 1856; Jaly 14, 1851; Cotober 10, 1871, and November 24, 1871.

Selling Gold and Buying Bonds for January The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer in New York to sell \$1,000,000 of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, and to purchase \$1,000,000 of bonds on the arst and third Thursdays during the month of January next.

The Georgia Governorship.

Judge Lochrane, late Chief Justice of Georgia and one of the most prominent of Southern republicans, had a long interview with the President yesterlay. He says the administration will not interfere in the Gubernatorial affairs of Georgia, and as Governor Conley, personally, cared nothing for the office, there will be no contest between him and Governor elect Smith concerning it. Kn Klux Reports.

The reporters who accompanied the sub-Ku Klux committees to the South have not yet completed the writing out of their notes. As this work progresses very large volume. This will soon after the holi days be laid on the desks of members of Congress together with the report of the committee, Senator Scott, the chairman, now having that matter in charge.

Gideon's Band. ington, and comprise gentle nen who have their namilies here, or whose homes are too distant to be visited during the nolidays.

Cundurange Once More. Whatever may be the merits or otherwise of cun-durango, the facts are that in January last Mr. Wing, our Minister at Ecuador, called the attention

of the Department of State to the vegetable which was declared to be a specific for the cure of some of the most terrible diseases which scourge humanity. the land that some of the cures fected by it were truly miraculous. another communication, dated August last, Mr. Wing said that despite the adverse opinions that he heard had been rendered against cundurange in some medical quarters in North America, he was still not disposed to surrender his faith in its remarkable curative propensities. The Inspector of the Military Hospital at Guayaquil, in a commu nication to the commanding general of the district.

some of the vegetable. Enclosed was an extract from the official journal of Ecualor from the favor-able reports of Drs. Ceares, Eguiren, &c., &c., dated April, 1870. This cundurango was distribu-ted by the Department of State for experiment. "Calle"-Nothing Spiritual.

The number of persons who will receive calls to orrow will probably be larger than on any provious New Year's Day. Appeals are made through the press and pulp to dispense with sorrituous liquors on that occasion, and to snostitue barmiess beverages. There is no donnt that these appeals will in many cases be respected.

Decapitating Ceasus Clerks. Six weeks ago thirty-five cierks in the Census Office were discharged, and on the 1st of January the services of sixty more will be dispens There will then remain about two hundred and fifty or two hundred and seventy-five, besides the heads of divisions. Other discontrage will soon take place, as the work from time to time shall be finished in sections.

#### LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books MACABONIC POETRY: collected, with an Intro-tion, by James Appleton Morgan, A. M. I York: Hurd & Houghton, 1871. 1 mo, pp. x

"Vive la bagatelle !" should have been the m or this book—we had aimost said booking—it is so little, and so ingeniously devoted to the celebration of trifles. Not that the author has failed either to amuse or to instruct the reader, who will, perl learn for the first time, from these pages, tensive those piebald compositions known as Macaronics have been in literature, both mediscval and modern. From the days of the Italian Folengo, calling himself Merlin Coccale, whose "Opus Posts Mantuani Macaronicorum" was printed at Venice in 1517, down to Hans Breit literary men wno have indulged in this species of Morgan (who is a busy lawyer of this city) has led himself to the number, and we recognize our old friends "Lydia Green" and "Malum Opus," which have been floating as newspaper walfs for several years, as the projuctions of our author, who has now made it a labor of love to cull an anthology of macaronic tours desprit from the literature of several languages.

The long preface of Mr. Morgan is devoted, not to

macaronics, out to those products of laborious idle

ness, alliterative compositions, acrostics, anagrams, centos and palindromes. Specimens of these are given numerous and long even unto weariness, which, in a book devoted professedly to a wholly distinct species of literature, we think, mighs have been spared. Why a man, having nothing better to do, should torture his ingenuity to proquee a thou sand lines of Latin bexameters, each word beginning with C, is certainly explicable, if not excusable. time, we can see an indirect use in such exercitations, as tending to sharpen the eclectic faculty and to cultivate a close acquaintance with the lexicon. But why Mr. Morgan, whose theme is macaronics, should be so infatuated with verbal monstrosities as to spend a hundred pages of his book upon these grucia verborum, while h leaves untouched a great many of the most fetici-tous specimens of pure macaronic verse, is to us incomprehensible. This style of fantastical trifling, where "apt alliteration's artful ald" is invoked to render interesting what has in itself no interest, always reminds us of Alexander's appreciation of the nimble tellow wno sought a reward from the Emperor for his skill and dexterity in shooting peas at a mark. Alexander sent him a basket of peas! Puns have been defined as the lowest form of wit, out punning is a noble diversion, compared with the acrostic, the anagram and the paindrome. The inspiration of poets must be run far down to the less to produce such paintul and pitiful verbal gymnastics as till the prefaces and part first of Mr. Morgan's otherwise

attractive volume.

The second part of his book, or that which is honestly devoted to his subject, is much more satis factory. "Somebody once asked at. Victor lugo," writes Mr. Morgan, "if he could write English poetry." "Cer:ainement," replied the infallible; and, sitting down, delivered himself of the follow

Pour chasser le spieen Fentral dans un mn, O, mais je bus le gin, God save the queen !"

which is macaronic English certainly. Among English writers of macaronics Dean Swift and Dr. Maginn were among the most fruitful. The earlier volumes of Fraser's Magazine furnish numerous specimens of the latter writer's vein, from which Mr. Morgan has drawn. Here is a specimen from the learned satirist, Dr. Porson:

LINGO DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA. Ego nunquam undivi such terriole news, At this present tempus my senses confuse; I'm drawn for a mile, I must go cum marte And, concluus euse, engage Bonaparte. Such tempora nunquam videbant majores, For then their opponents had different mores: But we will soon prove to the Corsican vaniter,

But allow that this boaster in Britain could land, Melitis cum allis at his command, Here are lads who will meet, aye, and properly work

'em, And speedily send them, ni fallor, in orcum. Mark Twain furnishes the following bit of mace ronic prose correspondence in a lote from one of "The Democrats Abroad" to a Parisian landlord who furnished no soap to the American traveller:-

who furnished no soap to the American traveller:—
Paris, le 7 Julies.

Monsieur Le Landloud;—
Sir.—Pourquoi, don't you metter some savon in your bedchambers? Est ce que rous penser, I will steal it? La nuit passée you charged me pour deux chandelles when I only had one; h'er rous ares charged me arec glace when I had none at all tout les fours, you are coming some fresh game or other on me; mais rous ne pouver pas, play this savon oddge on me twice. Savon is a necessary de la vie to anybody but a Frenchman, et je Paurai hors de cette hotel, or make trouble. You hear me. Alons.

BLUCHER.

Our author draws but one specimen, and that by no means his best, from the queer and unique Deutsche-English macaronic poems of Hans Breit

> "Adsum Dominie Breitmann:
> Herr Caprain—Here I pe!
> So teil me right honesté,
> Quare inquietaste me?
> Te video inter spoonibus,
> Et largus glasses, too,
> Cerevisia repletis,
> Sicut percussus tonitru !" "Adsum Dominie Breitmann Denn Breitmann answer Schnitzerl:

"Coactor nimis—see Signidem Philistim Pugnat adversum me," Den der shpirit in Latenish Saidt, "Bene-dat's ile daik! Non habes in hoë shanty A shingle et some enak? Non video nikum et calamos (I shbose some hummer shd (I shbose some bummer shdore 'em), Levate oculos tuos, sou Et aspice ad linteolum p'

Here is a witty French couplet, not macaronic in exquisite and untranslatable. On a window pane of the hotel Sans Souci, at the great gambling

esort of Baden-Baden, some one wrote: Venez Ici, sans souci, vous Partirez d'ici sans six sous. And here is an anonymous valentine compounded

Partirez d'ici sans siz sous.

And here is an anonymous valentine con of three languages:

A VALENTINE.

Geist und sinn mich beutzen über Vous zu dire das ich sie heb?

Das herz que vous so lightly spurn To you und sie aliein wil turn, Unbarinherzig—pourquot scorn Mon cour with love and anguish tori Croyez-vous das my despair Votre bouheur can swell or faire? Schoaheit kana meht civile sein Meprist is kein macht divine, Then, oh then, it can't be thine. Glaube das mine love is true, Changeless, deep wie Himmel's bine—Que 'amour that now I swear Zu dir ewigkeit l'il bear Glaube das de gentle rays Born and nourished in thy gaze. Sur mon ceur will ever dwell comme a l'instant when they fell—Mechante! that you know full well. conclusion we regret to remark that this buced in the han language.

In conclusion we regret to remark that this book produced in the han isomest style of what some have called "the Immaculate Riverside Press," in have called "the Immacutate Riverside Press," in antique type, is actually crowded with misprints. Trus, Casaubon becomes "Causabon," Foleago is transformed into "Foleagi," Warton, the historian of English poetry, becomes "Wharton," and Defepierre, the industrious and amusing compiler of two Works on this subject, printed in 1852 and 1862, without which it is probable Mr. Morgan's book might never have been written, is throughout called "Petapierre." On pages six and seven of the preface alons are five separate typographical errors, such stovenly proof-realing may be vental in a newspaper, but in a literary work it is inexcusable.